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- (13) *Chamaenerion*. (p. 129.)  
*Chamaenerion*, Ludwig-Böhrer, 1760.
- (14) *Melilotus*. (p. 130.)  
*Melilotus*, Hill, 1756.
- (15) *Fagopyrum*. (p. 135.)  
*Fagopyrum*, Hill, 1756.
- (16) *Alnus*. (p. 136.)  
*Alnus*, Duhamel, 1755.
- (17) *Lycopersicon*. (p. 137.)  
*Lycopersicum*, P. Miller, 1759.
- (18) *Valerianella*. (p. 138.)  
*Valerianella*, Hill, 1756.
- (19) *Grossularia*. (p. 138.)  
*Grossularia*, Duhamel, 1755.
- Two species of the last are mentioned.
- (20) *Abutilon*. (p. 133.)  
*Abutilon*, Hill, 1756.
- (21) (H) *Elianthemum*. (p. 131.)  
*Helianthemum*, Shaw, 1757.
- (22) *Pulsatilla*. (p. 105.)  
*Pulsatilla*, Hill, 1756.

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## Dryopteris a Synonym.

J. A. NIEUWLAND.

Adanson's name *Dryopteris*\* has been recognized as an older one for the genus formerly called *Aspidium*, Swartz, 1800.† It has been found, however, that since 1753 Schmidel‡ gave a name earlier than either of the above to this group of ferns. Though the authors of *Dryopteris* and *Aspidium* seem to choose as the type of the genus the Linnaean species *Polypodium Filix mas* Linn., Schmidel chose the plant of Linnaeus called *Acrostichum Thelypteris*, Linn., but both of these are not considered separated into different genera at present.

Schmidel in restoring the name *Thelypteris* refers to Rupp.‡ Kuntze believes that the *Thelypteris* of Rupp. is

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\* Adanson, M., Familles des Plantes, 1763. Vol. 2., p. 20.

† Swartz, O., Schrad. Jour. Bot. 2:4, 1800.

‡ Schmidel, Casimir Chr., Icones Plantarum et Analyses Partium, curante et edente Joannes Chr. Keller, Pictore Norimbergensi Typis Christiani de Lavnoy, 1762. Manip. I, Secto 1, p. 45.

\* Rupp. is, Haller, Fl. Jen. 1745.

the same as Adanson's *Thelypteris* or the *Thelypteris* of the ancients, which plant is none other than *Pteris aquilina*, Linn., now type of the genus *Pteridium*. On the basis of absolute priority this name is the true one for what we now call *Pteridium aquilinum* (Linn.) Kuhn. Such is the confusion caused by not accepting the older pre-Linnaean names for plants. This is but a single instance of many where botanists who go back no further than 1753 for their names, must if consistently following their principles to their logical conclusion, accept names given as the result of misunderstanding of the authors who first quoted them. Whatever may have been the *Thelypteris* of Ruppius, or of the ancients, there can be no doubt that the *Thelypteris* of Schmidel is *Dryopteris Thelypteris* (Linn.) A. Gray, and therefore, the oldest name since 1753 for any segregate form Linnaean genera containing *Acrostichum Thelypteris*, Linn.,

Schmidel devotes four folio pages to the description, and history of the plant. A full page plate [Plate XII.], colored, of the plant is given. One-third of his plate XIII. contains illustrations with explanations of the arrangement of sori and sporangia. The description together with the exact plates showing spore dehiscence and other even microscopic characters is so minute and convincing, that any one knowing the plant, *Dryopteris Thelypteris* (Linn.) A. Gray, would recognize it at a glance. I have reproduced the plates of Schmidel herewith.

The function of annulus of the sporangium in dispersal of spores is perfectly described and illustrated, together with other microscopic details. Considering the age of the work with its drawings and description the publication is certainly remarkable.

Although, therefore, *Thelypteris* is the pre-Linnaean name for *Pteridium* and the valid one on the basis of absolute historic priority, the name as applied by Schmidel to *Acrostichum Thelypteris*, Linn., makes it the oldest for the genus *Dryopteris*, since 1753. Following is the synonymy of genera and species. As I have no sympathy for confounding names, nor feel any respect for codes, congresses, or systems of nomenclature that by contradictory rules bring about such confusion, I do not want to be responsible for even the new combinations, and only indicate a few for the sake of making clear the changes that may be followed by such as consider 1753 as the beginning of nomenclature in modern botany.

- Thelypteris* (Ruppius?\*) Schmidel, 1762, not *Thelypteris*,  
 Adanson, 1763 or other pre-Linnaean authors.  
 (*Dryopteris*, Adanson, 1763.)‡  
 (*Aspidium*, Swartz, 1800.)  
 (*Lastraea*, Presl. 1851.)†
- (1) *Thelypteris palustris* (Ruppius\*) Schott, 1834.  
*Dryopteris Thelypteris* (Linn.) A. Gray, 1846.  
*(Aspidium Thelypteris* (Linn) Sw., 1800.)  
*(Thelypteris Thelypteris!)*  
*(Acristichum Thelypteris*, Linn., 1753.)  
*(Lastraea Thelypteris* (Linn.) Presl.)
  - (2) *Thelypteris simulata* (Davenp.).  
*(Aspidium simulatum*, Davenp., 1894.)  
*Dryopteris simulata*, Davenp., 1894.
  - (3) *Thelypteris noveboracensis* (Linn.).  
*Dryopteris noveboracensis* (Linn.) A. Gray, 1848.  
*(Aspidium noveboracense* (Linn.) Sw., 1800.)
  - (4) *Thelypteris fragrans* (Linn.)  
*Dryopteris fragrans* (Linn.) Schott, 1834.  
*(Aspidium fragrans* (Linn.) Sw., 1800.)
  - (5) *Thelypteris marginalis* (Linn.).  
*Dryopteris marginalis* (Linn.) A. Gray, 1848.  
*(Aspidium marginale* (Linn.) Sw., 1806.)
  - (6) *Thelypteris Filix mas* (Linn.).  
*Dryopteris Felix mas* (Linn.) Schott, 1834.  
*(Aspidium Filix mas* (Linn.) Sw., 1800.)  
*(Polypodium Filix mas*, Linn., 1753.)
  - (7) *Thelypteris Goldiana* (Hook.).  
*Dryopteris Goldiana* (Hook.) A. Gray, 1848.  
*(Aspidium Goldianum*, Hook., 1822.)
  - (8) *Thelypteris Bootii* (Tuckerm.).  
*Dryopteris Bootii* (Tuckerm.) Underw., 1893.  
*(Aspidium Bootii* Tuckerm, 1843.)
  - (9) *Thelypteris cristata* (Linn.).  
*Dryopteris cristata* (Linn.) A. Gray, 1848.  
*(Aspidium cristatum* (Linn.) Sw., 1800.)
  - (10) *Thelypteris spinulosa* (Retz.).  
*Dryopteris spinulosa* (Retz.) Kuntze, 1891.  
*(Aspidium spinulosum* (Retz.) Sw., 1800.)

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‡ Adanson, M. Familles des Plantes, 1763, p. 20.

† In C. Babington's Manual of British Botany, 1851. Ed. III.

\* Ruppius, H. B. Fl. Jen. Ed. II, p. 277 (1726)

*Thelypteris palustris non ramosa.*



